IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend paragraph [0029] as is set forth below:

[0029] Continuing with the operation, a tension sensor 92 (Figure 4) is secured to one end of the test piece 14. The test tension sensor 92 may be secured to either the head 16 or the fastener receiving end 18 using an adhesive 94. In Figure 4, the tension sensor is shown fixedly secured to the fastener receiving end 18. The tension sensor 92 measures the amount of tension on the test piece 14 as the torque wrench supplies its torque force to the head 16 of the test piece 14. The tension sensor 92 is a ultrasonic sensor that sends a sound wave through the test piece 14. A receiver 96 on the tension sensor 92 receives the ultrasonic signal generated thereby to determine how much tension the test piece 14 is under. One such tension sensor 92 is manufactured by Microcontrol, Inc. Using the formula for the coefficient of friction set forth below, the measurements of torque and tension are used:

$$\mu_{ges} = \frac{\frac{M_A}{F_V} - 0.159P}{(0.578 \cdot d_2) + \frac{D_{Km}}{2}},$$

wherein μ_{ges} is the coefficient of friction, M_A is a tightening torque or loosing torque (M_L would replace M_A for loosening torque) for generating a load, ~~F_V,~~ F_V is the proofing load, P is the pitch of the thread, D_2 is the bolt mean thread pitch diameter, and D_{Km} is the mean diameter of the bearing face of the bolt head 16 or nut 20 relevant for frictional torque. The coefficient of friction μ_{ges} can be used for the assessment of the overall friction behavior of the test piece 14 and the nut 20. As such, the coefficient of friction for the coating 12 can be determined based on the result of the test piece 14. All of these data points also allow measuring a percentage torque retention at a given temperature by measuring the loosening torque at a given temperature.